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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/614,656	07/07/2003	Stephen L. Parkhurst	SLP100/4-4US	7534

7590 02/21/2006

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2300 First City Tower
1001 Fannin Street
Houston, TX 77002-6760

EXAMINER

JASTRZAB, KRISANNE MARIE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1744

DATE MAILED: 02/21/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/614,656

Applicant(s)

PARKHURST ET AL.

Examiner

Krisanne Jastrzab

Art Unit

1744

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 November 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-62 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 61 and 62 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28, 30-32, 34-36, 38-40, 42-45, 47-49, 51-53, 55-57 and 59-60 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 29, 33, 37, 41, 46, 50, 54 and 58 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/28/2005
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-5, 7, 9-10, 13-14, 16, 18-19, 25-28, 30-32, 34-36, 42-45, 51-53 and 59-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Thomas et al., U.S. patent No. 5,976,193.

Thomas et al., teach a composition for combating odor including an odor-mitigating reagent, which acts as a Lewis acid to react with odors caused by compounds comprised of Lewis bases thereby neutralizing the odor. The reagent is present from 1-25% by weight of the composition, with water as a liquid carrier and including promoting agents such as preservatives and surfactants. The composition treats the air and can be applied to inanimate objects as well as the hair of living organism. The composition can be applied by spraying in aerosol form. It is noted that as amended, the claims require a "peaked promoter". Thomas et al., clearly teach the use of promoters as recited in Applicant's instant specification such as polyethylene glycol, and it is held that such would meet the "peaked promoter". See column 2, lines 38-52, column 3, lines 60-66, column 4, lines 17-25, column 5, lines 1-3 and lines 23-25, column 6, lines 29-45 and the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 6, 8, 11-12, 15, 17, 20-21, 23-24, 38-40, 47-49 and 55-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas et al., in view of Applicant's admission of the state of the prior art.

Thomas et al., clearly teaches the recognized reactivity of Lewis acids/bases, and Applicant's admission of the state of the prior art at paragraph 17, of page 5 of the instant specification clearly states that malodorant compositions have basis as both Lewis acids and bases, thus with that recognition, it would have been well within the purview of one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an odor-mitigating Lewis base instead of, or in addition to the Lewis acid of Thomas et al., because it would provide neutralization of both categories of malodorants.

With respect to claims 23-24, it would have been obvious as set forth above, to include both an odor-mitigating Lewis acid and base because it would ensure neutralization of all odors present, and packaging/storing them separately would be intrinsic to the provision of both types in view of their recognized reactivity with each other.

With respect to claims 11-12 and 20-21, Thomas et al., teach spray application of the composition, however, the provision of deodorant composition in foam and gel form is well recognized in the art and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the composition in any known and well recognized vehicle of deodorant application.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 29, 33, 37, 41, 46, 50, 54 and 58 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 61 and 62 are allowed.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: the closest prior art of record, namely Thomas et al., fails to teach or suggest the specific odor-mitigating reagents set forth in the claims listed above in combination with the claimed promoter.

Response to Arguments

It is noted that Applicant had file a supplemental amendment that crossed in the mail with the previous office action and which had addressed the 112, 2nd paragraph issues noted in that office action.

Applicant's arguments filed 11/28/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Thomas et al., fails to teach a "peaked promoter" as now required in the amended claims, however, the Examiner would note that Applicant recites that "peaked promoters" are well known in the art (page 16, paragraph 0038) and further recites a list of acceptable promoters in the specification as well (page 13, paragraph 0028). The list is inclusive of "promoters" taught in Thomas et al., and the Examiner holds that Thomas et al., thus teaches a "peaked" promoter.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

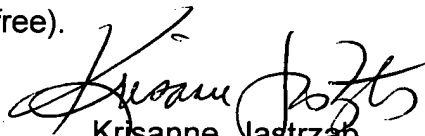
Art Unit: 1744

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Krisanne Jastrzab whose telephone number is 571-272-1279. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Wed. 6:30am-4:00pm and alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rick Crispino can be reached on 571-272-1226. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Krisanne Jastrab", is positioned above the printed name.

Krisanne Jastrab
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1744
February 16, 2006